DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Vol. V.] Saturdag den 16den Augustus, 1817. [No. 33.

TRANSLATION.

REGULATION

FOR THE HARBOUR OF CURAÇAO.

Art. 1.—Immediately after the arrival of every ship or vessel in this harbour, they shall be obliged to rig in the jib and flying jib-boom, and lay the sprit and top sprit-sail yard on the deck, or fasten the same fore and aft under the bowsprit, on forfeiture of a penalty of Three Pieces of Eight.

Art. 2.—No ship or vessel shall be allowed to be removed without the previous knowledge of the Harbour Master, nor lay in any other place than that pointed out to them, by or in behalf of the Harbour Master, on pain of Five Pieces of Eight, besides being liable for any damages that may be occasioned in consequence of such removal.

Art. 3.—Of every ship or vessel laying to unload at the wharf, report shall be made to the Harbour Master as soon as the cargo is discharged, so that a place may be allotted to them, agreeably to Art. 2. on pain of Three Pieces of Eight for every day that such ship or vessel shall continue laying at the wharf without permission.

Art. 4.—No ship or vessel shall be allowed to take in any cargo at the wharf, without the previous knowledge of the Harbour Master, on pain of Ten Pieces of Eight.

Art. 5.—No ship or vessel in this harbour shall be allowed to throw ballast or any other sinking substance overboard or on the wharf, but shall have the same carried to any of the private wharves or klips, or to the place pointed out by the Harbour Master, on forfeiture of One Hundred Pieces of Eight.

Art. 6.—Neither shall it be allowed to any ship or vessel in this harbour to throw the carcasses of dead animals of any species overboard, or on the wharf, or there to let them lay, but on the contrary shall be obliged to convey and drag them outside of the harbour, free from the lee point, on forfeiture of Fifty Pieces of Eight.

Art. 7.—Neither shall it be allowed to boil or heat any pitch or tar on board of any ship or vessel in this harbour, nor on the wharf; nor to bream or scorch any ships or vessels in any other place than at one of the private wharves or klips, where all this shall take place, on pain of Twenty-Five Pieces of Eight.

Art. 8.—From no ship or vessel in this harbour shall it be allowed to fire with guns or small arms, on pain of Twenty-Five Pieces of Eight if it happens in the day time, and of One Hundred if after sun set; these penalties are forfeited when any gun or small arms have been fired without shot, but firing with shot, whether in the day time or after sun set, the penalty shall in such case be One Thousand Pieces of Eight. No vessel, even provided with a privateers commission, or letters of marque, is excluded from this prohibition; and consequently no salute from any ship or vessel (except a vessel of war) shall be allowed, without the Governor General's permission being first asked and obtained, and report thereof made at the Fiscal's Office.

Art. 9.—No ship or vessel shall be allowed, after the evening gun, nor before the morning gun shall have been fired, to burn or kindle any fire, on pain of Twenty-Five Pieces of Eight; and on an equal penalty no light shall be allowed after the evening gun but solely in the Master or Captain's cabin, or in a lanthorn on deck under the awning.

Art. 10.—If there is a fire engine on board of any ship or vessel, the same shall be kept in good order, and with the necessary fire buckets carried on deck by sun set, on pain of Fifty Pieces of Eight.

Art. 11.—On board of every ship or vessel in this harbour a proper watch shall be kept at night, from the evening to the morning gun, to consist of not less than two or three men, according to the extent of the crew, and when hailed by any round of the Harbour Master, or any other competent authority, to answer that they are alert, on pain of Ten Pieces of Eight, when no watch is kept, and of Three Pieces of Eight when kept, but not answering after having been twice hailed.

Art. 12.—The Captains or Masters, and in their absence the Mates or commanding deck Officers, are hereby made responsible for all riots or fighting on board, and shall be obliged if the Fiscal, Harbour Master, or other competent person or authority, interferes to restore order, immediately to point out the guilty, and deliver him over, on pain of Fifty Pieces of Eight, exclusive of the action which the Fiscal may have a right to institute.

Art. 13.—No Sailor or Mariner standing on the roll under the rank of Mate, and being a foreigner, shall be allowed to remain on shore after sun set, without being furnished with a written permit from his captain or Mate, in which must be stated the day and date when such permit was granted, and the name of the ship or vessel to which he belongs; such permit, however, not to be given or to extend beyond the evening gun, as it shall not be allowed to any Sailor or Mariner, aforesaid, to remain on shore after gun fire, nor after sun set until gun fire, without a permit as aforesaid; and if found on shore with or without a permit after the limited periods, he shall be apprehended, and forfeit Three Months Wages, exclusive of the costs of detention, which will continue until that penalty and costs shall have been paid.

Art. 14.—The Captains or Mates of the three last entered square rigged vessels, (hermaphrodites comprehended therein,) shall be obliged, as often as it shall be required of them, by or on behalf of the Harbour Master, and within the space of ten minutes, to send a boat or sloop, with a Mate or other deck Officer, and not less than four men, to the mouth of the harbour, to afford assistance to the entering ships, under the direction of the Harbour Master; and in case of need they shall be further obliged to lend, a tow-line hawser, or cable, according to circumstances; and in the event of damage thereon, the same shall be borne by the vessel so entered, and for whose assistance the same shall have been used, at the valuation of the Harbour Master. The penalties which are to be forfeited in case of non-compliance with this article, are as follow:—Ten Pieces of Eight when the boat or sloop shall have arrived too late at the appointed place, or shall have retired as considered dismissed; Twenty-Five Pieces of Eight when a boat or sloop is not sent, manned as aforesaid, to the appointed place; and One Hundred Pieces of Eight in case of refusal or designed negligence to lend the required tow-line, hawser, or cable.

Art. 15.—In the event of fire in the harbour, or on one of the wharves, there shall be sent from all ships and vessels, as far as lies in their power, men, buckets, ship-hooks, hatchets, painters, and other needful implements, for the purpose of quenching the fire, cutting and putting the vessels in safety, and in every respect to assist, under the direction of the Harbour Master, on pain of One Hundred Pieces of Eight, exclusive of such action as the Fiscal shall, for neglect or unwillingness, think proper to institute.

Art. 16.—The Captains or Masters, or any others exercising the command during their absence, shall not be allowed to suffer any work to be done on board of their vessels on Sunday or any other holiday, without having first obtained the permission of the Fiscal, on pain of Twenty-Five Pieces of Eight, which permission when asked for in urgent cases, will be granted.

Art. 17.—No Captain or Master of any foreign vessel shall be allowed to dismiss or discharge any of his crew, without the previous knowledge of the Fiscal, and will have to conduct himself in this respect agreeably to proclamation issued to that effect.

Art. 18.—The Masters of vessels entering the harbour shall, previous to their going from on board, deliver the letter bag or letters which they may have brought along, to the Upper Searcher, or to the person exercising his office; and if the letter bag is not sealed, the Master shall seal up the same, with his own seal, and put the loose letters together in a bag, which he shall seal up also, under a penalty of Two Bits for every such letter not delivered by him as aforesaid.

Art. 19.—The penalties herein established shall be shared or divided in the following manner, viz. one third for the Colonial Chest, one third for the Councillor Fiscal, and the other third for the Denouncer.

Art. 20.—This Regulation shall be trans-

lated into the English, French, and Spanish languages, and in those, as well as in the Dutch language, be printed, and copies thereof, in these different languages, handed to the Harbour Master, in order to deliver a copy to the Captains or Masters of vessels, who are already in the harbour, or afterwards may come in, on payment of such sum as shall be fixed upon, for printing expences, which the Harbour Master, in manner agreed upon by separate resolution, shall have to account for.

Art. 21.—The Captains or Masters, and in their absence the Mates, shall be obliged, at least once a month, to read this Regulation to the crews of their vessels, so far as it concerns them.

Art. 22.—All Captains or Masters, as well as their Crews, will be obliged to abide by, and to conduct themselves in conformity to all other regulations, ordinances, and proclamations respecting them, in so far as they are not altered by this Regulation, on pain as therein statuated.

Art. 23.—The Council reserves to the Colonial and Commercial department, the power of making such alterations, amplifications, dimunitions, or even the right of entirely annulling this Regulation, as the same, for the welfare of this Colony, shall think meet.

Thus attested by the Governor General and Councillors of Policy at Curaçao, the 15th July, 1817.

(Signed) A. KIKKERT.

Underneath was written,

By command of the same,

(Signed) WM. PRINCE,
Secretary.

Faithfully translated by me,
M. RICARDO,
Gov. Int. ad interim.

DE Vice Admiraal Gouverneur Generaal en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen, die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat wÿ goedgevonden en besloten hebben:

1. De belasting van het Famillie geld in vÿf classen te verdeelen, zoo als dezelve verdeeld wordt bÿ deze op de volgende wÿze:

ALS:

1ste Classe - - - - - -	Pz. 12.
2de ditto - - - - - - - -	8.
3de ditto - - - - - - - -	4.
4de ditto - - - - - - - -	2.
5de ditto - - - - - - - -	1.

2. Dat de ingezetenen bÿ eene hernieuwde Classificatie over dit lopend jaar 1817 ieder naar zÿn vermogen in een der voormelde classen zal worden aangeslagen.

3. Dat er eene commissie zal zÿn om te aanhoren alle de genen, die eenige bezwaren daar omtrent, en ten opzigte der belasting van het hoofdgeld mogten hebben in te brengen, zullende de commissie hare zettingen bepalen en daarvan de nodige advertentien doen.

4. Dat de voorzeide commissie de magt zal hebben om de ingebragte bezwaren te beoordeelen, en doorover naar bevinding te decideren.

Aldus gearresteerd in de Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernemeuts Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 5den Augustus 1817, het vierde jaar zÿner Majesteits regering.

De Vice Admiral Gouverneur Generaal en Raden vornoemd.

(was getekend) A. KIKKERT.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve,

(was getekend) W. PRINCE.
Secretaris.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in Willemstad op Pietermaaÿ en aan de Overzÿde dezer Haven den 6den daar opvolgende.

(was getekend) W. PRINCE,
Secretaris.

Publieke Aanbesetedcn.

Curaçao den 11den Augustus 1817.

INGEVOLGE authorisatie van zyn Excellentie, den Vice Admiraal A. Kikkert, Gouverneur Generaal van Curaçao en onderhorige Eilanden, Commandeur der Militaire Willems Orde &c. &c. &c.

Zal den Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien Ridder der Militaire Willems Orde &c. &c. Aan den minst inschryvende aanbesteeden de leverantie van ongeveer Twee Duizend Ellen Colletten, ten dienst van het eiland Bonaire.

De gegadingdens addresseeren zich met beslotene Billetten uitterlyk Maandag 18 Augustus 1817 s'middags ten 12 uuren aan het Bureau van my Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien voornoemd.

Zullende antwoord op dezelve ter zelve plaatse gegeeven worden op Dingsdag 19 Augustus 1817.

Den Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien voornoemd.

NUBOER.

Secretary van den Raad van Policie op Curaçao den 12den Augustus 1817.

DE commissie uit den Edelen Achtbaaren Raad van Policie dezes eilands tot het aanhoren der bezwaren welke de belasting schuldigen aan het Hoofd en familie geld mogten hebben in te brengen, zal op aanstaande Maandag den 18den dezer van des morgens te Tien uuren tot des middags te Twaalf uuren zitting houden in de Raad-zaal op het gouvernements huis binnen het fort Amsterdam.

De Secretaris van den Raad voormeld.

W. PRINCE.

Fiscaals's Kantoor, 16den Augustus, 1817.

DE ondergetekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als—

De Fransche Broden 12, en

De Ronde Broden 13 oncen,

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal.

P. HOCHE Eerste Klerk.

TE KOOP.

EEN Huis van twee verdieping, staande aan de Overzyde dezer haven, No. 277 ten zuiden van de Wed. Bonaar. De betrankeerde gronden tot aan het binne water, daarin 2 Vyvyrs 3 Pakhuizen, waar van een met een houte vloer, daar onder een kelder, boven de Pakhuizen een zolder van 92 voet lang, 15 voet breed, 2 Regenbakken met kopere kraam, een ditto zonder kraam, een loots in de 60 voet lang, van achteren een Hoffi, daarin een hoenders en duivenshock. De gegadingden gelieven zich te addresseeren by.

A. J. LEHMANN.

Curaçao den 7den Augustus 1817.

ADVERTISSEMENT.

MR. J. J. ELSEVIER President van den Raad van Civile en Crimineele Justitie dezes eilands deszelfs woonplaats buiten de Willem-stad op Pieter-Maay gevestigd hebbende, zal voortaan, aanvang nemende met den eersten Donderdag in September aanstaande, zynde den 4den dier Maand alle de eerste Donderdagen der Maand des voordemiddags ten 9 uuren in het Fort Amsterdam in de Raadkamer van gemelden hove, tot geryf der belanghebbende gehoor verleenen, terwyl des niet te min dezelve dagelyks ten zynen voorzegde woonhuis No 89 voor een ieder te spreeken is.

Curaçao den 8sten Augustus 1817.

WEGGELOPEN, een Mulat genaamd THOMAS inboorling van Aruba, van veelzins gelykende naar een indiaan met lang en regt haar; hy is iets meer dan zes voeten hoog, en schraal van gestalte, zacht van uitspraak, en ongeveer 28 of 30 jaren oud. Eene beloning van Tien Patienjes zal gegeven worden aan hem of hun die den gemelde mulat, binnen den omtrek van dit eiland mogt opvatten en bezorgen; en eene beloning van Dertig Patienjes ingeval hy te Aruba of aan Bonaire mogt worden in verzekering gebracht. Een ieder wordt by dezen gewaarschouwd den meergemelde mulat als een slaaf toebehorende aan den ondergetekende, niet optehouden of te employeeren, veel minder hem te verschuilen, op penaliteit volgens lands wetten en als naar rechten.

JOHN VAN DER MEULEN.

Gouvernements Secretary, den 26sten July 1817.

TE KOOP.

EEN party Paarden, Ezels, Zout en Brandhout, het Gouvernement toebehorende, en alhier of op Bonaire afte leveren; de gegadigden addresseren zich aan den Heer Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Financien.

De Gouvernements Secretaris,
W. PRINCE.

Curaçao den 30sten July 1817.

DE ondergetekende maakt by dezen aan allen ende eenen iegelyken die het zoude mogen aangaan bekend; dat ingevolge zyne Instructie, ieder kapitein van Nederlandsche vaartuigen naar het moederland bestemd, drie maal vier en twintig uuren voor hun vertrek van dit eiland, een cognossement van ieder inlader ten zynen kantoore ter opmaking van het manifest zal moeten inleveren. En vertrouwd dus dat een ieder zig hierna zal regelen, vermits hy volstrekt volgens zyne Instructie zal handelen.

HENDRIK SCHOTBORGH Jz.
Commies, der Manifesten.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaart zederd onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—AUGUSTUS.

9. go'et Dorothea, Debrod, Puerto Cabello
11. —— Waare Broeders, Gilbert, Maracaybo
bark Fortuin, Hansen, Puerto Cabello
golet Josephina, Gayo, Jacquemel
—— Alexandria, Coolman, Aruba
12. —— Janetta, Luidens, Maracaybo
13. —— Twee Vrienden, Henriquez, Sp kust
14. —— Mary, Bartolote, Aruba
—— N. S. del Carmen, Malabe, P. Cabello
15. —— Jan Hendrik, Danies, Sp. kust
bark Goede Hoop, Eltino, ditto

UITGEKLAARD—AUGUSTUS.

9. lantche El Carmen, Peres, Sp. kust
golet Frans Paula, Orta, Coro
11. bark Fanny, Dehachet, Aricolo
—— Leonora, Danies, Sp. kust
golet Alexandria, Coolman, Aruba
12. —— Hero, Travers, Georgetown
13. brik Sir J Doyle, J. St. Croix, St. Thomas
bark Eliza, Dewindt, Sp. kust
golet Dorothea, Debrod, Bonaire
14. —— Major Croghon, Wootten New-York
—— Zee Bloem, De Leon, Aux Cayes

De aankomsten deeze week zyn zeer dor van tydingen. Wy hebben geene verdere berigten van de kust betreffende de zaken in dat kwartier, en zyn dus verpligt geweest onze kolommen van deeze dag met uittrekzelen van mengelingen, welke wy hopen door onze lezers aangenaam in het afwezen van belangryker stof, zullen bevonden worden, te vullen.

VOOR DE CURACAOSCHE COURANT.

HET GOEDE WERK IN SCHYN.

Men leest wel van barmhartigheden,
Die wreed en onmedogend zyn:
Myn zangnimf zal dit klaar ontleden,
De waarheid schiften van den schyn,
De oprechtheid is zy steeds indagtig,
Die deugd bemind zy bovenal.
Een zekre juffrouw hier woonachtig,
Die ik SEVERA noemen zal,
Had een slavin, van vroeger tyden,
Doorgaans DOCILIA genaamt;
Zy wilde die slavin bevryden:
"k Heb, sprak zy, een goed werk beraamd,
"k Zal dit volvoeren voor myn sterven,
" Op dat ik dus mag na myn dood,
" Een plaats in het hemelryk verwerven,
" Van liefde daden niet ontbloot.
" Docilia heeft in haar leven,
" My wel gediend, thans is zy oud;
" Nu wil ik haar vrydom geeven;
" En heb myn huiswerk toevertrouwd,
" Aan nog twee andere jonge slaven;
" Kom hier Docilia, gy zyt,
" Dit zal u dezen vrybrief staven,
" Van alle slaafschen dienst bevrydt.
" Gy kunt, dit is myn welbehagen,
" De kost gaan zoeken naar uw lust,
" Myn brave meid, en voorts uw dagen,
" In vryheid slyten en in rust."
Men zag Docilia vertrekken,
Maar ach! zy was reeds oud en styf,
Haar staat moest elk tot deernis wekken,
Zy had geen kleeren schier aan 't lyf;
Geen huisje om in te wonen,
Toen moest zy beed'len langs de straat,
Zag zo haar trouwen dienst belonen,
Met vryheid zonder hulp of baat;
Zy leefde in armôe weinig jaren,
Ging zwerven om een stukje brood,
En vond toen na zo veel bezwaren,
Geen andere uitkomst dan den dood.

PRUDENTIO.

Een voorbeeld van Menschlievendheid.—Op Maandag avond jongstleden werd een voorwerp bemerkt naast de Amerikaansche schoener Major Croghon te dryven, en werd in het eerst voor een vis gehouden, kapitein Wootten van de gemelde schoener, wien nieuwsgierigheid eerst bewogen had te gaan ontdekken wat het voorwerp was, denkende het, het ligchaam ener verdronken persoon zyn mogte—hy snelde in de boot en door middel ener roei-riem dreef hetzelve op de werf, waar by het onderzoek hy zyn verdachtheid met droefheid bewaarheid vond—het was een kleine neger jongen, en scheen levenloos. Kapitein Wootten zond terstond voor een Doctor, en verleende ter gelyker tyd alle hulp welk menschlievendheid konde inboezemen, aan het gevoelloos schepzeltje. Na een weinig hersteld te zyn, werd de jonge aan de Policie overgegeven, en naar zyn woning gebragt: Aan de hoog menschlievende pogingen van kapitein Wootten zyn zyne ouders grootlyks voor het bezit van hun kind verschuldigd, en hy, voor zyn zonderlinge behoudenis.

UIT NIEUW-YORKSCHE PAPIEREN.

Konsulaat der Nederlanden
New-York 27sten Maart 1817.

Volgens besluit van het kongres der Vereenigde Staten, dato den 3den dezer, wordt van alle de schippers der vaartuigen behorende aan het koningryk der Nederlanden of deszelfs kolonien, vereischt, na dat hunne zeebrieven en andere scheepspapieren aan den ontvanger der haven waar de inklaring is geschied, vertoond zyn geweest (als voorheen) om deze scheepspapieren binnen de agt-en veertig uren der gezegde inklaaring, aan den konsul of vice konsul van het ryk der Nederlanden, die ter zelve haven mochte resideeren, behoorlyk te deponiteeren; en vervolgens, aan den ontvanger over eeveren, het certifikaat van gemelden konsul of vice konsul, dat deeze papieren dadelyk zyn gedeponiteerd, onder penaliteit van niet minder dan 500 en niet boven 2000 patienjes.

De zeebrieven en andere dokumenten, zullen door den konsul of vice konsul worden te rug gegeven, op vertoning der uitklaring van den ontvanger.

I. C. ZIMMERMAN.

KONINGLYKE LANGLEVENDHEID.

Er leven nu in Europa zestien vorsten, welke van of over zestig jaren zyn! De Britsche koning is de oudste, hebbende byna zyn 79sten jaar geeindigd. De hertog van Anhault Dessau is 77 jaren oud De Paus 75. De keurvorst van Hesse 74. Hendrik XII van Reuss 70; de koning van Zweden 69; de koning van Saxen 67; de koning der beide Sicilien 66; de koning van Sardinien 66; de koning van Frankryk 62; de koning van Bavaria 61; de hertog van Oldenburg 61; de groot hertog van Meekelenburg-Schwerin 60: en de groot Hertog van Saxen Weimar 60.

Het kan de lezer vermaken de ouderdommen der andere vorsten der Wereld te vernemen.

De koning van Portugal is 50 jaren oud; de keizer van Oostenryk 49; de koning van Denemarken 49; de koning van Pruissen 47; de koning der Nederlanden 46; de keizer van Rusland 40; de koning van Wurtemberg 36; de koning van Spanje 33; de Sultan Mahomet 32; De hertog van Saxe Coburg 31; en de hertogin van Parma (laatst keizerrin van Frankryk) 26. Laatsgemelde heeft haar tytel van keizerrin verzaakt. Een afkondiging voor ons begind, wy, Maria Louisa, Keizerlyke Prinses en Aartshertogin van Oostenryk, door Gods genade Hertogin van Parma Placentia, Guastella &c. &c.—[*London Papier.*

Een klein werk is onlangs in deeze stad door de heeren van Winkle & Wiley uitgegeven geworden, en voerd de tytel *van handschrift van St. Helena door een onbekend kanaal overgezonden* uit het Fransch vertaald—Dit werk heeft veel aandacht in Engeland opgewekt toen hetzelve aldaar eerst verscheen. De vraag op het een voortbrengzel van Bonaparte zelve of van enig ander hand zy—is zoo ver wy gezien hebben aan het oordeel van enkelde personen op zich zelven overgelaten, en moet waarschynlyk grotendeels op innerlyke bewyzen beslisd worden.

Of dit boek echt of onecht zy, is het toch een zonderling werk. Wy bedoelen niet zoo zeer het karacter der styl en zamenstelzel, als het gevoelen in dezelve bevat, en de redenen die gemeld worden des schryvers gedrag bewogen en bestierd te hebben. Indien het bewezen kan worden echt te zyn, zouden wy het als een zeer belangryk voortbrengzel beschouwen, doordien het veele belangryke waarheden en voornaamlykheden zoude ontsluiten, betrekkelyk het karacter van een man, die een groter gedeelte menschlyke aandacht voor deze laatste vyftien jaren tot zich getrokken heeft, dan alle anderen op het menschelyk toneel. Het *omwentelend* zamenstelzel wordt hier in alle kragt vertoond. Van Bonaparte in 1792, sprekende, zegd de schryver, het was noodzakelyk het omwentelend zamenstelzel in terigten ten einde dat het land aan Frankryk met gelyke grondbeginzelen en gelyke belangens te verenigen; in andere woorden, het was noodzakelyk de oude orde van zaken te vernietigen en gelykheid interigten; om dat dit de kragtigste geest der omwentelingen is. Dit wordt vertoond de groote beweeg'nggeest van den tyd en van den man geweest te zyn. Het was evenwel geen onwenteling in derselver gemeenlyke betekenis en mening—dat is, eene oude regering voor een nieuwe te verwisselen, eene onderdrukkende regering voor een vrye. Een zeer verschillend denkbeeld is in dat boek ove gebragt: met betrekking tot zyn party van den 18den Fructidor zegd Bonaparte of wordt gemeld te zeggen—"Ik heb het begunstigd om dat het myne was, *en om dat het de enigste be rekend was, om de omwenteling voort tedryven.*" Alweder, na zyn terugkomst van Egipten—"*Ik heb besloten meester der omwenteling te zyn, dewyl ik niet verkoos louter derzelver opper hoofd te wezen: dat te zyn, kwam my niet gelegen.*" Door omwenteling werd gemeend een volkomen vernietiging van alles oude, en het inrigten van een geheel nieuwe grondstelzel—een nieuwe regering, een nieuwe hoop edelen, nieuwe militaire officieren, nieuwe wetten, nieuwe staatkunde, nieuwe grensscheidingen aan staten, volkeren en keizerryken. Ik zag klaarlyk zeide hy, dat ik grote hinderpalen te overwinnen zoude hebben, voor het mygelukte: door dien *er een noodzakelyke vyandschap tusschen de oude en nieuwe grondstelzels was Zy* vormden twee ligchaamen, welkers belangen volkomen in een tegenstrydige evenredigheid waren." *Ik was aan het hoofd ener grote zamenzwering welke gaarne het grondstelzel in de wereld, zedert de tyd der Romeinen gevoerd, zoude vernietigd hebben.*"

Het enigst werktuig welk hy nodig beschouwde om dit groot voornemen te volbrengen, was magt." Het was noodzakelyk de sterkste te worden; dewyl ik niet alleen geroepen was om Frankryk te regeren, maar om de wereld voor haar onder te brengen." Anders, was zy door de wereld verslaafd." Alweder" *Er is maar een geheim om de wereld te regeren—zyt sterk: in sterkte kan er geen dwaling noch misleiding zyn; het is onbewimpelde waarheid.*

Op vryheid speelde Bonapartes zinnigen niet, volgens dit boek. Grootheid was de zom en het voornaamste welke zyne grondstelzels en pogingen in het oog hadden. De vrye staats regering vorm, zyde hy, konde niet langer bestaan, dewyl *oude koningryken niet in vrye staten willen veranderd worden.* Het verlangen van Frankryk was NATIONAALE GROOTHEID—"Ik konde geen koning worden zeide Bonaparte, de tytel was versleten het het moedigde bepaalde en voorberyplyke denkbelden; en het was belangryk dat myn tytel even als den aart myner magt nieuw zoude zyn." Ik nam de naam van keizer om dat het groter en minder beslissend was, en hy zegd duidelyk ten tyde hy met Rusland in oorlog zoude treden dat *de staatkunde van vorsten nu ten zynen voordele zoude geweest zyn, om dat het niet meer zyn zaak zoude zyn om tronen te schudden, maar om hun te versterken.*"

De voorenstaande uittrekzelen zullen bewyzen, dat de gevoelens hier in de mond dier grote omwentelende opperhoofd geplaatst, niet alleen in hunzelven zeer belangryk zyn, maar zy zyn zulke, welke wel verondersteld kunnen worden, hy dezelve gehad heeft. Het boek is vol van zulke ener gelyke belangryken aart. Wy hebben het met veel belang gelezen, en wy hebben geen twyfel het, gelyke invloed op de aandacht van anderen, die de gelegenheid zullen hebben hetzelve te lezen, zal hebben.

Pernambuco.—De schoener Aurora, Bliffens, welke van New York in Maart ll. naar Pernambuco vertrokken is, is met haar vertrokkene lading te rug gekeerd, zynde door het Portugeesch blokkerend smaldeel op den 13den May weggezonden geworden. Kapitein Bliffens heeft niets wegens de staat der omwenteling, vernomen. De magt welke hy op de hoogte van Pernamboco ontdekte, bestond uit drie oorlogs vaartuigen. De bevelhebber van het smaldeel beval kapitein Bliffens aan boord het korvet met zyne papieren te gaan, aan boord zynde melde men kapitein Bliffens dat Pernambuco in een staat van blokade was, en hy niet binnen konde gaan. Het is naderhand ontdekt geworden dat de Aurora te St. Salvador of enig ander boven 's winds leggende havens konde binnen gaan, maar dat de benedenwindsche havens allen geblokkeerd waren.

Verscheidene walvisvaarders hebben Pernambuco willen aandoen, om zich van water te verzorgen, maar zyn niet gedoogd geworden binnen te gaan.

De bevelhebber van het korvet melde kapitein Bliffens dat de haven vol van Amerikaansche en Britsche vaartuigen was.

Van Zuid Amerika—Kapitein Dayton die in deze haven gisteren 60 dagen van Rio Janeiro, aankwam, via St. Thomas, informeerd ons dat de oude gouverneur van Pernambuco te Rio enige dagen voor zyn vertrek, aangekomen is, en berigte dat hy verpligt was van Pernambuco te vlugten, doordien een muitery aldaar onder de soldaten, uit hoofde der gebrek aan levensmiddelen, uitgebarst had. Een getal kooplieden werden aan het hoofd van het gouvernement geplaatst, en de rust werd hersteld.

Konsulers kantoor van Spanjen, New-York Juny 16, 1817.

Don Thomas Stoughton, geeft hierby publieke kennis, dat ingevolge de orders van de Ayuntamiento van Vera Cruz, door den gouverneur onder dagtekening den 1sten April ll. bekend gemaakt, het tydelyk verlof welke te voren gegund was, voor de toelating van vreemde vaartuigen met levensmiddelen in de haven van Vera Cruz ophouden zal, van en na den eersten dag van October aanstaande, 1817; en dat geen vreemd vaartuig aan de gemelde haven na de gemelde 1sten October arriveerende, veroorloofd zal worden, binnen dezelve te komen.

The arrivals this week have been extremely barren of intelligence. We have no further accounts from the Main respecting affairs in that quarter, and consequently have been obliged to fill our columns of this day with miscellaneous extracts, which we trust, in the absence of more important matter, will prove acceptable to our Readers.

An Instance of Humanity.—On Monday evening last an object was perceived to drift alongside the American schooner Major Groghon, and was at first sight taken for a fish, captain Wootten of the said schooner, whom curiosity had first led to ascertain what the object was, suspected it might be the body of a drowned person—he rushed into the boat, and by the means of an oar drove it on the wharf, where upon examination he found his suspicion sadly verified—it was a little negro boy apparently lifeless. Captain Wootten immediately sent for a Doctor, and in the meantime administered every relief, which humanity could suggest, to the senseless creature. After recovering a little, the boy was given over to the Police, and conveyed to his house To the highly humane exertions of captain Wootten, his parents are gratefully indebted for the possession of their child, and he, for his singular preservation.

ROYAL LONGEVITY.

There are now living sixteen Sovereigns in Europe, who are of or above threescore years of age! The British king is the oldest, having almost completed his 79th year. The Duke of Arhault-Dessau is 77 years old. The Pope 75 The Elector of Hesse 74. Henry XII. of Reuss 70; the King of Sweden 69; the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg 69; the King of Saxony 67; the King of the Two Sicilies 66; the King of Sardinia 66; the King of France 62; the King of Bavaria 61; the Duke of Oldenburg 61; the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin 60; the Grand Duke of Hesse 60; and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar 60.

It may amuse the reader to learn the ages of the other Potentates of the world:—

The King of Portugal is 50 years of age; the Emperor of Austria 49; the King of Denmark 49; the King of Prussia 47; the King of the Netherlands 46; the Emperor of Russia 40; the King of Wirtemberg 36; the King of Spain 33; the Sulton Mahomet 32; the Duke of Saxe Coburg 31; and the Duchess of Parma (late Empress of France) 26. The latter has renounced her title of Empress. A Proclamation before us begins:—"We, Maria Louisa, Imperial Princess and Archduchess of Austria by the Grace of God, Duchess of Parma, Placentia, Guastella," &c. &c.—[*London Paper.*

SPANISH COLONIES.

(From the Liverpool Courier.)

There can be no doubt that the cause of independence is making progress in the American colonies of the Spanish empire. If no dependence were to be placed upon the military advantages claimed by the independents, or upon the statement they have put forth respecting their forces, we might conclude that the cause is in forward movement, from the anxiety discovered by the court of Spain to arrest it. She has sent over, and is sending over, troops; but they have achieved little. She has employed the mediation of the Portuguese government; and now, suspecting, perhaps, the sincerity of that power, she solicits the mediation of other European powers. The rumour is, that the mediation of Great Britain is that most earnestly solicited; and on this account we are desirous of making some observations on the question. It is a subject of deep moment, both as to the principles it involves, and its connexion with very important national interests and relations.

We think it incontestable, that the right is on the side of the colonist. A series of bad government, of neglect, of oppression, has, in our view, quite broken the obligation of the colonies to the Spanish crown. We have opposed ourselves with zeal, and, perhaps, sometimes with warmth, to that base and restless faction among ourselves, who, under pretence of reform, seek revolution. Nothing can too severely characterize men who, in the full possession of liberty, know not how to enjoy it; men who, having attached themselves to the fortunes of a foreign usurper, made him the hero of their hopes and wishes, until they were perverted into a desperate hostility to their own government, and have been ready to circulate every kind of deception, to practice in every possible way upon the credulity and passions of the lower classes, in order to effect its overthrow by insurrection and rebellion. But the reason why we have opposed the reformers, and unveiled their character and projects from time to time, is, that we love liberty; not, as we have been slandered, that we are its enemies. Because we love true and lasting liberty, the liberty of the genuine constitution of our country, we hate the wild reforms which would bring us under a mob tyranny, and give us statesmen and members of parliament from debating clubs and tap-rooms; from work-shop and poor-houses. But that same regard for liberty which endears to us the British constitution, must, in the quarrel between Spain and her colonies, place us on the side of the latter. The question on legitimacy has two extremes. Our reformers have scoffed at it, because they are republicans in principle, and malignantly opposed to hereditary governments of every kind. This is one extreme; that on the other side is the notion, that it gives indefeasible and unconditional rights. This is the nonsense of ages where artifice governed by the agency of prejudice. Whether expressed or not, there is and in the nature of things, must be, a compact between them who govern and those who are governed; there are rights and duties on both sides, and the neglect of the duties abrogates the rights. This is the great basis of civil liberty; but from this solid foundation it may be removed, both by popular faction and by regal encroachment. When the duties on either side are so far neglected as to destroy the rights, is at all times a difficult and delicate question, and every good citizen will be very long, and very patient, before he comes to a conclusion against his government, which must involve, when once it becomes general, a return to at least temporary anarchy and disorganization. It is a point not to be determined by every political writting or doting theorist. It cannot be fairly determined under those temporary pressures of distress, which the ignorant or designing are ever ready to attribute to their own government, tho' they may be the result of causes which no government can controul. When such a state of things exist, it must be one of permanent character, and apprehended, because felt by the community of all ranks at large. This, we conceive, is the case in the Spanish-American dependencies. The principle of resistance has struck deep in all ranks, and is felt, more or less, in all places, and has been long felt. The colonies have been long mismanaged, and the constantly deteriorating state of the Spanish European government has disabled it both from governing them justly, and from affording them protection, without which the claims to govern are without support.

Assuming, therefore, that the right is on the side of the independents, let us inquire on what principles the British government can engage in a just mediation. On the one hand, such a mediator must require for Spain, sovereignty and revenue; and, on the other, for the American provinces, a proper share in the national representation, and a colonial system, which shall not check their industry, nor prevent the expansion of political rights into all the orders of freemen of which the country is composed. We can conceive of no just ground of interposition by way of mediation but this. The right to become independent is already, we conceive, substantiated on the part of the colonists, and idiots, indeed, would they be, if they were to give up that right, without expressly and minutely marking the terms of the new compact. If Great Britain become the mediatrix on liberal principles, much bloodshed and confusion will be saved in the colonies, not yet, perhaps, sufficiently matured for complete independence; and the additional weakening of European Spain would also be prevented; a circumstance of considerable importance with reference to the balance of power in Europe. If, however, the British government should demand for Spain sovereignty, without the check of native rights and restrictions, and revenue, without regulating it by the protection and good government afforded by the parent state, and without giving action to the industry and commerce, which only can supply it without injury, the mediation will be censurable in limine; it will be a poor and disgraceful, and, as we believe, a hopeless attempt, to check the progress of principles, and arrest the career and improvement of a large portion of the globe.

But, on whatever principles the mediation is undertaken, we hope it is with no understanding, that, in case of the non-compliance of the colonies with the terms which it may seem proper to the British government to propose, the power of this country shall be employed in any manner or proportion to enforce them. We hope the rumour of Sir G. Cockburn's expedition is unfounded—A military mediation would be most unpopular, and we think justly so. Let what can be interposed of good and moderate counsel: but for arms, let us leave them entirely to those to whom the quarrel exclusively belongs.

FROM NEW-YORK PAPERS.

A small work has recently been published in this city by Messrs. Van Winkle & Wiley, entitled—"*Manuscript transmitted from St. Helena, by an unknown channel*, translated from the French"—This work excited considerable attention in England, when it first made its appearance there. The question—whether it be the product of Bonaparte himself, or of some other hand—has, as far as we have seen, been left to the judgment of individuals, and must probably be decided in a great measure upon internal evidence.

Whether this book be genuine or spurious, it is a singular performance. We do not allude so much to the character of its style and composition, as to the sentiments it contains, and the motives, which it states to have influenced and governed the conduct of the hero of it. If it could be proved to be genuine, we should consider it as a very important production, because it would disclose many interesting facts and principles relative to the character and conduct of a man, who commanded a greater share of public attention, for fifteen years, than all others on the human theatre. The *revolutionary* system is exhibited here in all its energy. Speaking of Bonaparte in 1796, the writer says "*it was necessary to establish the revolutionary system, in order to unite that country to France by common principles and common interests; in other words, it was necessary to destroy the ancient order of things and establish equality; because this is the vital essence of revolutions.*"—This is represented as having been the grand moving spirit of the times, and the man. It was not, however, revolution in its common acceptation and meaning—that is, changing an old government for a new one, an oppressive government for a free one. A very different idea is conveyed in this book. Referring to his party of the 18th Fructidor, Bonaparte says, or is made to say—"I had favoured it because it was mine, and *because it was the only one calculated to push on the revolution.*"—Again, after his return from Egypt—"*I determined to be master of the revolution, for I did not choose to be merely its chief: that part did not suit me*" By "*revolution*," was meant *a complete subversion of every thing that was old*, and *the establishment of a system entirely new*—a new dynasty, a new set of nobility, new military officers, new laws, new police, new boundaris to states, nations, and empires. "I clearly saw," says he, "that I should have to overcome great obstacles, before I succeeded: *for there was a necessary antipathy between the old and new systems.* They formed two masses whose interests were precisely in an inverse ratio."—"*I was at the head of a great faction which would fain have destroyed the system on which the world had gone on since the time of the Romans.*"

The only machine which he considered necessary to accomplish this great object, was POWER. "It was necessary to become the strongest; for I was not only called to govern France, but to subdue the world before her; otherwise she would have been enslaved by the world" Again—"*There is but one secret for governing the world*—BE STRONG: *in strength there can be neither error nor deception: it is truth undisguised.*"

Freedom was no object with Bonaparte, according to the writer of this book. Greatness was the sum and substance which his system and exertions had in view. The republican from of government, " says he, "could no longer exist, because *ancient monarchies will not be converted into republics. The desire of France was* NATIONAL GREATNESS."—"*I could not become a king;*" says Bonaparte, "*the title was worn out: it excited definite and preconceived ideas; and it was important that my title, like the nature of my power should be new*"—*I took the name of Emperor, because it was greater, and less defined.*" And he says explicitly, at the time he was about entering upon the war with Russia, that—"*the policy of princes should now have been in his favour, for it was no longer his office to shake thrones, but strengthen them.*"

The foregoing extracts will shew, that the sentiments placed here in the mouth of that great revolutionary Chief, are not only very important in themselves, but they are such as he may well be supposed to have entertained. The book is full of those of an equally important character. We have read it with a good deal of interest, and we have no doubt it will produce similar effects upon the minds of others who may have an opportunity to peruse it.

Pernambuco.—The schr. Aurora, Bliffens, which sailed from New York in March last for Pernambuco, has returned, with her outward cargo, having been turned off that port by the Portuguese blockading squadron, on the 13th May last. Capt. Bliffens learnt nothing of the state of the revolution. The force which he observed off Pernambuco, consisted of three vessels of war. The commander of the squadron ordered capt. Bliffens to go on board the sloop of war with his papers. When on board, capt B. was informed that Pernambuco was in a state of blockade, and that he could not enter. It was further observed, that the Aurora could enter at St. Salvadore or any other ports to the windward, but that the ports to the leeward were all blockaded.

Several whalemen had touched off Pernambuco, to water, but were not permitted to go in. The commander of the sloop of war informed capt. Bliffens, that the port was full of American and British vessels.

From the Winchester (Vir.) Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY CALF.

A calf, the offspring of a cow belonging to Mr. James Harry, of this place, was dropped on Wednesday last, which, among thousands of instances, exhibits the wonderful operations of nature in the most extraordinary degree. The calf weighed at its birth fifty-five and an half pounds—has one head and two bodies, which join under the shoulders near the heart; its hinder parts are distinctly and perfectly formed; there is but little, if any, difference in in the size of the bodies—there are eight legs, all properly formed and of usual size, one set of which are placed in their proper order; the hind legs of the other set appear also to be in proper order, but the fore legs are on the back, near the junction of the bodies!—There is but one heart, which is perfectly formed—two sets of lungs—two windpipes, one of them impervious and placed where the gullets (of which there is none) should have been; there are 2 livers, and four kidneys; two distinct spines, connected at the posterior part of each jaw—the pulmonary artery (or the artery which supplies the lungs) was calculated to serve the purpose of distributing the blood through the body. We have endeavoured to give as minute a description as possible, in plain language of this wonderful curiosity. We regret that our ignorance of the anatomy of the animal species, and of technical phrases, prevented our giving it in terms which would perhaps have been more acceptable to the faculty.

Gedrukt, en Saturdags 's Morgens uitgeven
By WILLIAM LEE,
Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.